MILITARY LAW IN SOPHIA. SOME SIGNS OF REBELLIOUS FEELING.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S POPULARITY WITH THE COMMON PROPLE-HIS OFFOSITION TO SLAV

SOPHIA, Aug. 23 .- The city has been deslared in a state of slege.

BURHARST, Aug. 23.—Advices from Sophia say that

M. Karaveloff's provisional Government, realizing that public centiment remained favorable to Prince Alexader, caused a circular to be distributed among the people, called a ministerial list, containing the names of minent men of of all parties and classes, who, the document declared, were in the new movement, the purpose being to cause a belief that the Government reseived general support. The Government's proclamation announcing the deposition of Prince Alexander and the reasons therefor, declares that "he rendered great service on the field of battle, but politically he had too little regard for Bulgaria's position as a Slav State and the maintenance of relations with Russia. His deposi-

uon on this secount was a necessity." In addition to the names published this morning as belonging to the new Government the circular includes such names as those of M. Stambuloff, M. Manoff, M. Matgaroff, M. Stocloff, M. Grecoff, M. Iconomoff and M. Gronefl. Such a combination is not considered possible, as many of those named are known to hold such diverse views as to render their coalition impossible. The gar-rison at Shumia remains faithful to Prince Alexander

and refuses to recognize the Provisional Government.

Numbers of Bulgarians and prominent opponents of Russia have already fied to Rumania. The furitives include many Russian Nihilists who were serving as officers on the Bulgarian flottila. It is now believed that Prince Alexander is confined in a monastery near Suphia. It is rumored that Prince Karave loff has been placed under arrest. Only certain telegrams for Russia are permitted to leave Buigarian ter-

ENGLISH STATESMEN ANXIOUS. PANIC IN THE PECHANGES-THE STORY OF ALUX-

ANDER'S FALL-THE PROBLEM FOR SALISBURY. LONDON, Aug. 23 .- The news of Prince Alexander's deposition was received at the British Foreign Office yesterday afternoon. The Earl of Iddesleys, Foreign Minister, went in the evening to the Office and sent messengers with the news to all the Cabinet Minis-ters known to be in the city, and sent a special courier to the Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield House. There has been great activity at the Foreign Office all day toon has been kept up with foreign capitals. The Marquis of Salisbury returned to London this morning. He has had a long consultation with the Earl of Iddesleigh. The Bulgarian incident was a complete surprise to both Ministers. In fact, it astounded the politicians and financiers of England. Consols to-day fell 3s. British funds closed ¼ 'ewer. Egyptian, Turkish, Russian and Hungarian funds fell 1 to 1 ¼ closing at the worst rates of the day. At Newcastle freights were firmer all around, especially Black Sea homoward grain ships. At Glasgow the Exchange was excited; corn advanced 1 shilling; Russian freights were also advancing. At Berlin the Bourse was flat and there was a general deeline, Russian securities being mostly affected. On the Vienna Bourse prices fluttered; Hungarian gold rentes fell 1. At Frankfort there was a heavy decline, especially in Austrian and Hungarian securities, but the market closed more encerful, Business on the Paris Bourse was dull. Eucz Canal shares fell 23 francs.

The incident in Bulgaria formed the principal theme of conversation in the lobby of the House of Commons to-night. The Parnellites and Advanced Radicals hold that diplomatic complications must inevitably ensue. They argue that it will be impossible for the Government to submit to a coup d'clat which so greatly in-creases the Czar's influence in the Balkans. The Ministe-rialists admit that the deposition of Prince Alexander is a matter of extreme gravity, but they say that, even if it be proved that Russia instigated the movement, it will be difficult for England to interfere, because it is generally assumed that Austria and Germany acimprobable by the Conservatives that the Government will enter a protest in the matter.

The Government has been reliably informed that

The Paris Temps considers that England has received a rebuff, and it fears that the events in Sophia will

arouse rival sentiments which have been lying dormant A dispatch from Vienna to The Times contains the fol-

Prince Alexander was deposed by conspiracy. He was excepted to Widdin, to embark there on Sunday for Severu, in Wallachis, Rumania. A dispatch from Bukharest, capital of Eumannia, states that all news

Public meetings have been neid in Sophia and Rustchuk, and in all of them the preclamation of the change of government was received with favor. The people reloice over the coup, which they say ended an intolerable situation. The Bulgarians are persuaded that Russia will now assist them to consummate the union, which they think it is Turkey's design to frustrate.

Prince Alexander was taken completely by surprise M. Karaveloff had managed the whole affair with such secrecy that the only indication of the coming storm was the mutinous spirit noticeable among the troops. Prince them which openly declared that he alone was the only obstacle to the union, but his orders in this regard were not obeyed. The affection of the common people for Prince Alexander personally remains undiminished.

A telegram from Bukharest says the Rumanians are much excited over the Bulgarian crists. King Charles presided over a special meeting of the Cabinet hastily numponed, and Premier Bratiano returned from Goydra

The Times, commenting on the Bulgarian affairs, says: The times, commenting on the Bulgarian affairs, says:
The coup must, we fear, be regarded, so far as Prince
Askander is concerned, as the end of the chapter for
him. The general feeling will be one of respectful sympathy. He failed rather because he was too good for the
work fortune had assigned to him. The event must
be regarded as a triumph of Russian diplomacy and it is
a very impressive event. It is also, in a less degree, a
reverse for England's diplomacy. It is only too clear
that the Marquis of Salisbury is confronted with all the
dangers and difficulties in an aggravated form which he
had to face on his first accession to power.

LITTLE SURPRISE SHOWN IN RUSSIA. St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.-The Russian press was less surprised at the deposition of Prince Alexander than it was when Rumeitz revolted in 1885, the newspapers here generally for some time past nav ing believed that the political tension in Bulgaria fore-

shadowed a catastrophe.

The Vicdomont says: "Russia must now speak her weighty word if sur does not wish to lose control of

The Norosti says that it is highly probable that Russia will intervene directly and establish a new order of things in Bulgaria, and adds: "With Alexander do posed Bulgarian sympathy with Russia will revive."

Most of the Russian papers observe that the foreign press manifests a confusion of ideas respecting the rela-lions between the three Emperors.

Among the foreigners presented to the Czar at the France-Szela manusuvers were two members of the Karageorgevitch family, who, it is presumed, are rela-tives of Frince Karageorgevitch, the pretender to the Servins throne.

by an of Prince Karageorgevitch, the pretender to the bervian throne.

The Messenger publishes an official communication stating that the relations between Russia and the other Powers remain unaltered. The announcement is made for the purpose of rebuking the attacks on Russia by papers in Gormany, and is regarded as an official intimation that the triple althance is unbroken.

FOLITIC INDIFFERENCE SHOWN IN GERMAY. Berlin, Aug. 23 .- M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, who is sojourning at Franzensbad, will, it is stated, almost immediately visit Prince Bis-marck and Count Kalnoky, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The opinion is general here that Germany and Austria, by mutual agreement, sacrificed Prince Alexander, in order to preserve the alliance with Russia at the expense of England. Public opinion in Germany sympathizes with Prince Alexander in his mis-fortine. The F.st, Prince Bismarck's organ, publishes an article on the Bulkarian crisis which is characterized by amisbility of expressions toward Russia and un-filendiness to England. The North German Guzette says Gorman interests are not touched by Bulgarian accidents.

OPINION IN LONDON ON THE INCIDENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Aug. 23.-English comments on the revolution in Bulgaria amount to this: "The Czar ought to be thrashed for upsetting Prince Alexander and we hope Germany and Austria will give him the thrashing, but if they don't we shan't because we can't."

FRANCE OPPOSED TO PRINCE ALEXANDER. Paris, Aug. 23.-French feeling favors Prince Alexander's deposition because the Prince is a German. Frenchises hope that Russia's action in the

emergency may embroil the central European powers. Nobody in Paris believes that these Powers connived at Prince Alexander's expulsion. France has determined to observe an expectant attitude. President Grevy keeps in continuous communication with all the mem-bers of the French Ministry.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 23,-The Porte will perforce act with the Powers. Meanwhile it has sent another note announcing that, with a view to prevent a conflict, it has instructed Gadban Effeudi, the special Turkish commissioner at Sophia, to inform the Provisional Gov-ernment that it will be answerable for the maintenance of order, pending the Porte's decision regarding the

IRELAND AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

THE BELFAST COMMISSION APPOINTED. SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH DEFENDING THE GOV-

ERNMENT-LABOUCHERE'S ATTACK. LONDON, Aug. 23, .- In the House of Commons to-night Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. Sexton, said that the con mission appointed to inquire into the Belfast riots con sisted of General Sir Redvers Buller and two Irish barristers, Messrs. French and Adams. He also said that the Government proposed to add to the commission an officer of experience, namely, Chief Constable McHardy, of Lanarkshire. Sir Michael said that it was the duty of the Government to restore order and administer the Government in Ireland with the law as they found it. Why, he asked, did not Sir William Har-court move an amendment to the address instead of attempting to stab the Government in the back. If it was true that the Government had encouraged outrage and promoted disorder in Ireland, they ought to impeached. The policy of the Government was a plain and sober one; it was to promote the social and material weitare of Ireland and to assist the Irish in obtaining rest from the ceaseless political agitation to which they had so long been subjected. [Laughter and cheers. The Government therefore proposed to institute au inquiry into the development of the material resources

Sir William Harcourt's theory that the social disorders could not be treated with success unless the causes were treated was of modern invention. He could remember doctrine as a doctrine of assassination, and took an sion of the League without considering remedial measures. [Cheers.] He believed that the troubles in Belfast were due to the unfortunate proposals of the last Government. [Cheers.] Were the disorders in Belfast and Kerry to be allowed to continue until the electors chanced their minds and returned a Parliament pledged to Gladstone's policy ! If not, why did Sir William Harcourt sneer at the present Government for trying to do their duty-to suppress crime? Wherever the Government should find the laws harsh or unjust, they would remedy them. [Cheers.] Sir William Harcourt was atraid to attack the Government openly and move an amendment to the address, but he chalked the wall with the motto, " No Rent " and then ran away.

The Government proposed two t hings-to administer the law and to consider carefully a scheme of decentralizailon in the direction of local self-government, framed upon a popular basis. [Parnellite laughter.] The eme would be framed as far as possible to meet the exigencies of Ireland [cheers]. but in accordance with the verdict of the last elections. [Cheers.] That was their whole policy. The Government hoped that when their tenure of office closed, they would leave Ireland more peaceful, orderly and presperous than

they had found it. [Cheers.]

Mr. Labouchere, resuming the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, said that Lord Randolph Churchill's recent electoral manifesto was an insuit to the Racical party. He (Labouchere) was surprised that the Hartingtonians had never repudiated the language applied by Churchill to Gladatone. He taunted the Whigs with being disguised Tories. Besides the Whigs, he continued, there was the Birmingham gang under the leadership of Chamberlain. The family of the latter had douotless done efficient municipal serice, and Birmingham, therefore, out of sheer gratitude. suberdinated Imperial interests to municipal gratiques as suberdinated Imperial interests to municipal gratiques. Outside of Birminghian the Chamberlain thought that no influence whatever. Chamberlain thought that no scheme could be a good one unless he almost was the author of it [Laughter.] Chamberlain would continue in his downward career until he should be gazetted as Lord Chamberlain. [Laughter.] The speaker urged Irishmen to continue their edorts by legitimate means to obtain their rights as a nation struggling to be free. Irishmen to continue their energy ty regulate means to obtain their rights as a nation struggling to be free. [Cheers.] The followers of Parnell had a right to be proud of their leader. The accusation that they were mercenary in receiving and from America came with ill grace from English members who were not above receiving pecuniary aid from ducal houses in the lest election. He said that winter was approaching and the military were assisting in the evictions of the people, many of whom were cast out upon the readsaide. It is a superconduction of the people.

OBSTINATE MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

DENYING ANY MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND UNION RADICALS.

IBT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Aug. 23 .- Mr. Chamberlain to-day poke laughingly of the statements made in some quar-

the Union Radicals. the only criticism I would have to make on the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be that he went, perhaps, too far in promising to maintain the rents fixed under Mr. Gladstone's lead, while announcing the intention to re-examine those reuts and the present condition of agriculture in Ireland. This is, however, merely a secondary criticism, and there need be no doubt

Union Radicals solidly with the Government, Home Your correspondent may add that at least one well-known Union Liberal has offered to join the Commission on the Land Question in Ireland, should his services be

that on the main questions which the Home Rulers seem

disposed to revive they will find the Union Liberals and

MR. GLADSTONE SANGUINE OF FINAL VICTORY. LONDON, Aug. 23 .- Mr. Gladstone, in the ourse of an address at Chischurst on Saturday, said : The enthusiasm of the British friends of the Home Rule idea is an incentive to me never to be beaten in it, but to continue the struggle for the happiness of Ireland, Although there may have been prejudices be-tween Great Britain and Ireland, the fact that in the cent electoral contest 1,400,000 Englishmen and scothmen polled votes in behalf of Ireland shows that Southmen polled votes in behalf of Ireland shows that the prejudice is fast disappearing. Let men consult any book or nation in the world and they will not find one which does not say that the relations between England and Ireland under the union have been miscrable for Ireland and dishonorable to England. If the country desires to redeem her honor and enable her Parliament to attend to its pressing business of Imperial legislation the Irish question must be settled.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN IRELAND. DUBLIN, Aug. 23 .- Sixty tenants who had been evicted from their homes on the estate of the Mar-quis of Ety, in Wexford, entered New-Ross to-day, accompanied by an immense procession. Four hundred horsemen were in line and music was furnished by a number of brass bands. After attending a political meeting the evicted tenants marched in a body to the

An immense meeting was held to-day at Carrick on An immuse meeting was been account of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the people would continue the Home Rule struggle for years if necessary. The wildest enthusiasm was exhibited, the audience standing with uncovered heads singing "God Save Ireland." A large sum of money was subscribed.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DYNAMITERS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.-Pursuant to instructions tricts have ordered the volunteers to practise picket duty and be in readiness to quell rioting in the autumu twenty ball cartridges. It is understood that this action is taken as a precaution against a renewal of dynamite outrages and Irish disorders in the northern and mid-iand towns of England.

Belfast, Aug. 23 .- A detachment of police to-night made an attempt to disperse a mob on Shankhill. The mob, becoming infuriated, threw volley after voiley of stones at the policemen and routed them. The mob then wrecked the barracks, which were defended by twenty policemen. Military hurried to the spot. The police did not fire upon the mob. The streets were cleared by the military. Nine arrests were made.

DELEGATES HAVE A DAY OF PLEASURE. The three Irish members of Parliament, fessrs. O'Brien, Deasy and Redmond arrived yesterming the Ntagara Hapida, performed by W. J. Kendall, They drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, then through the Park and afterward went down to Manhattan Beach, where Patrick Gimner and the band played some firsh airs for their capacial entertainment. They will sain for Queenstown this morning on the Guion steamship Wis-

CUTTING RELEASED FROM JAIL.

EXPECTING TO OBTAIN DAMAGES FROM MEXICO. EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 23 (Special) .- At 10 o'clock to-day a messenger from Paso Del Norte came running breathless across the bridge, informing everyone be met that Cutting had been released from jail by order of the Supreme Court of the State of Chihuahua. Cutting, although at that hour still in his cell, had been informed that the order for his release had arrived and that Judges Zubia and Costanade, were in consultation over the matter. He stated that he would immediately return to El Paso and take charge of his newspaper. His remarks showed clearly that he expected to collect a handsome sum in damages from the Mexican Government. He will be a sorely disappointed man if the United States Government ac cepts his release as a satisfactory solution of the trouble. Speaking of his case and of the way the

record was kept he said: "They keep their records here on loose sheets "They keep their records here on loose sheets of paper, which are fastened together at the end of the trial. Judge Zubia, at the conclusion of my trial, took the record and went to Chihuahua, where he now is. There the record was fixed up so as to evade, if possible, the points raised by Secretary Bayard, Now, in view of these facts, I don't see that it makes any difference what the record may show. It cuts very little figure unless it agrees with what the reputable people who heard the case know to be facts. I have no fear that my country will allow me to be outraged in this matter without making a determined effort to protect me." protect me."
At 1 p. m. Cutting was released. He came at once to this side of the kin Grande.

BITTER COMPLAINTS IN THE DOMINION. EFFECT OF THE FISHERY DISPUTES IN NEW-

BRUNSWICK AND VICTORIA. St. John, N. B., Aug. 23 (Special) .- The people who live on Deer Island complain bitterly again the rumous policy as to the fishery question adopted by the Canadian Government. Concerning the recent

the Canadian Government. Concerning the recent seizure of sardine boats a correspondent writes:

We consider it a standing disgrace to our Government that such a public officer as J. D. Bonness is allowed to stalk through the country robbing and pillaging at his pleasure, to his own enrichment. It is a well-known fact that the fisheries of the islands in Charlotte County have this year been a failure and as a natural consequence a great part of the inhabitants are living on smail pittances. It is also well known that Eastport is their only market place and that if the inhabitants are debarred from trading there, or if they are compelled to pay a heavy duty on every article purchased, starvation must be the result, Knowing these facts J. D. Bonness swoops down on these islands and compels many of our men to contribute to his ill-gotten gains from their hard earnings. A few incidents will show you the character of this servant of the Government. One poor man, who has not earned \$100 this season, for the crime of bringing home one pair of snees for his wife, had to pay him \$75. Another for the sin of daring to buy in Eastport a fifty cent hat, was muleted in the sum of \$20. Another man being in Eastport was asked by two ladies if he would give them a passare down to Door Island; he compiled, and for this beinous crime was fixed \$50, because J. D. Bonness assorted that the ladies brought several smail parcels with them. Yet another, for a like offence, paid nim \$100. Now a pation tand suffering public will not stand such robbery any longer.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 23.—Messrs Mackenzie, Bowell and Foster, members of the Dominion Cabinet, arrived here instinging to the scized vessels will return from San Francisco temorrow, and Minister Foster will then have an opportunity to investigate the legality of the seizure.

Quence, Aug. 23.—The surp Asia, which was under arrival here. The case was amicably settled.

CHARGES AGAINST THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

London, Aug. 23 .- W. H. Smith, Secretary for War, in answer to an inquiry made in the House of Commons this evening by Sir Julian Goldsmid, Liberal charges made by Colonel Thorpe in a willtary publicamembers of the bir William Armstrong Arms Manu facturing Company, said he had carefully considered to a specific charge of corruption, malversation to a specific charge of corruption, malversation in office, or disgraceful conduct in any particular department or officer. Mr. Smith added that he had invited Colone: Thorpe privately to impart to the War Department any facts he had in his possession or control infringing in any way the conduct of affairs in either the ordinance or any other branch, promising to place the information properly before the Crown lawyers, with a view to submitting the matter to a competent tribunal fact rial if material could be obtained even for a prima face case.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

RACES ON THE THAMES.—Lee and Matterson have been matched to row on the Thames from Putney to Morthake on September 13 for £200 ande. Fifty pounds were deposited to night, Kemp and Bubear have also agreed to row over the same course on September 20 for

DALY'S COMPANY IN BERLIN. -Augustin Daly's con pany appeared at the Wallore Theatre, Retlin, to-night. The house, in spite of the heat, was filled with a representative German andience, although many American and English residents and visitors were present. "A Night Off "was played, and the applause was both constant and unanimous. The andience at the end of the play recalled Miss Kehan, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Drew for a third time."

To LOUD SALISBURY.—A committee of workingmen has been formed to raise by pouny subscriptions a testimonial for presentation to the Marquis of Salisbury. GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES.—It is stated that the Government has decided to appoint a commission to inquire into the expenditures of the principal Departments of State and that Mr. Chamberlain will probably be chairman. The statement is also made that a small royal commission on the currency question will be appointed, with Mr. Goschen as chairman.

NOT INTENDED AS SATIRE ON BOULANGER. Paris, Aug. 23.-The author of the biography of General Boulanger, the publication of white has caused so much controvers, is Heart Depene. It was written at the time of General Boulanger's visit to the United States to represent France at the centenary of the battle of Yorktown, and was not intended to be satirical in any respect.

RIOTOUS CHINESE SAILORS KILLED IN JAPAN. London, Aug. 23 .- The latest advices from Japan state that the rioting between the Chinese and Japanese at Negasaki was caused by a fight between was a case of simple disorderly conduct on the part

ON TRIAL FOR ATTEMPTED BRIBERY. MONTREAL, Aug. 23 (Special) .- Investigation into the charges against Walters for trying to tion into the charges against Walters for trying to bribe Customs Officer Brosseau by offering him \$10,000 for J. C. Ayer & Co.'s books in his possession, was begun here this afternoon. Brosseau was first examined. He stated that the value of goods selzed was \$90,000. Walters and he first had a conversation about the mat-ter in May, when he said that he had been offered \$25,000 to settle the case. About two months had \$25,000 to settle the case. About two months later Waiters told him that he was a fool not to accept

PEACE RESTORED IN HONDURAS Consul-General Baiz, of Honduras, to-day re ceived the following from President Bogran, of Honda ras, in regards to the invasion of that country by a body of revolutionists: "Invasion conquered, Morey and various chiefs killed. Peace completely restored,"

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. Berlin, Aug. 23.—The official estimates of the Prussian crops state that the wheat yield will equal 95 per cent of the average crop, rye 87, barley 97, oats 101, and potatoes 98.

HANOVER, Aug. 23.—The man who stole the dynamite from a mine at Handorf, near Hanover, has been ar-rested. It was thought the intention of the thief was to take it to England. PARIS, Aug. 23.—The transport Orne sailed from Toulon on Saturday for Martinique, loaded with covicts. She returned yesterday and reported that the convicts had revolted. Two canons loaded with grapeshot had been fired at the musineers and many of them

St. Petershung, Aug. 23 .- The Emir of Bokhara vassal of Russia, has made a demand upon the Amed Alghanistan for the cession of the oasis Khojasalen.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A congress of trades unions will held in this city this week. Delegates representing the English unions have come to attend the proceedings. ROME, Aug. 23.—The cholers returns for the twenty-four hours ending with yesterday are as follows: Bar-letta, 15 new cases and 9 deaths; Bisceglia, 11 new cases and 4 deaths; Padua, 14 new cases and 4 deaths; Bologna, 10 new cases and 2 deaths; in all the other infected districts, 22 new cases and 16 deaths.

GRACE, TOBEY AND WARD.

MR. GRACE'S LOANS TO FERDINAND WARD. NOTES, CHECKS, INDORSEMENTS AND STUBS WHICH

William R. Grace has been posing for years as a former, and just now is especially earnest in his claim to be regarded as an embodiment of all that is pure and good. Some new evidence in his Grant & Ward transactions, which has just come to light, is, therefore, of peculiar interest, especially when taken in connection with the efforts which Mr. Grace has made to impose his own interpretations of these transactions upon the public.

In Ferdinand Ward's letter-book the following entry is to be found in Ward's handwriting:

This \$2,500 for fifteen days gives \$5,000 for a month, or \$60,000 a year for \$22,500, making 266 2-3 per cent! The contract is ostensibly a personal one and the name of E. H. Tobey, then cash ier of W. R. Grace & Co., does not appear. A year later an entry in Ward's letter-book shows

the following:

GRANT & WARD.

This indebtedness matured, as shown by the bond, on May 1, 1884, and on that date Ward gave Tobey his check for \$5,000.

On December 8, 1885, E. H. Tobey was arrested on an indictment found in the United States Court William Dorsheimer then being United States District-Attorney, charging Tobey jointly with Ferdinand Ward with having abstracted, with intent to defraud the Marine National Bank, \$5,000 from that institution by means of a check drawn by Ward to Tobey's order on May 1, 1884.

This was the \$5,000 check given to Tobey on the basis of the contract of April 1, 1884. Following is a copy of the face of the check, the writing being in Ward's hand .

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1884. MARINE NATIONAL BANK In the City of New-York Cor. Wall and Pearl sts. Pay to the order of E. H. Tobey Five Thousand Dollars.

When Tobey was summoned before the Grand Jury he was in a state of great excitement, and when he emerged from the Grand Jury room his face was as "white as a sheet"-to use the expression of a bystander. Tobey hastened to his counsel, and after consultation, he told an intimate friend that the Grand Jury had called on him to explain the relations of himself and W. R. Grace in the Grant & Ward business. Tobey was taken aback. Not fully comprehending the situation, he refused point blank, so he said afterward, to give the information. He was allowed a few days for

Meanwhile W. R. Grace was summoned as a witness. He went before the Grand Jury. THE TRIB-

ustrong Arma Manu carefully considered one which amounted pition, maiversation in any particular dedded that he had indicated that he had indicated in a possession or consistency of the firm of forant & Ward. He replied that there was nothing in his relations with the firm of Grant & Ward. He replied that there was nothing in his relations with the firm of Grant & Francis possession or construction of the firm of Grant & Ward were separate and distinct from that here to a competite the construction of the firm of Grant & Ward were separate and distinct from his own. The sendedies which had been printed of the transactions of Mr. Tobey with the firm he had nothing a matter to a competite with Grant & Ward were separate and distinct from his own. The sendedies which had been printed of the transactions of Mr. Tobey with the firm he had nothing to make any statement concerning his business relations with the firm of Grant & Ward were separate and distinct from his own. The sendedies which had been printed of the transactions of Mr. Tobey with the firm he had nothing to make any statement concerning his business relations with the firm of Grant & Ward were separate and distinct from his own. The sendedies which had been printed of the transactions of Mr. Tobey with the firm he had nothing to make any statement concerning his business relations with the firm of Grant & Ward. He wished to say emphatically that the transactions of Mr. Tobey with the firm of Grant & Ward were separate and distinct from his own. The sendedies which had been printed of the transactions of Mr. Tobey with the firm he had nothing to make any statement concerning his business relations with the firm of Grant & Ward. He was after the was aftered to make any statement concerning his business relations with the firm of Grant & Ward. He was aftered to make any statement concerning his business relations of Grant & Ward. He was aftered to make any statement concerning his business relations of Grant & Ward. He was aftered to make any statement co

An examination of the \$5,000 check of May 1 1884, on which Tobey was indicted, shows the fol-

Pay to the order of W. R. Grace & Co. E. H. Toby. For deposit in the Manhattan Co. to the credit of VR. Grace & Co. per E. H. Coffey, Cas hier.

In what manner W. R. Grace explained that the indorsement had nothing to do with himself and Tobey in common, but that it was a visible sign of a transaction wholly different from any of his own s known to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Grace, it is urged by some, may have said that Tobey turned the check over to W. R. Grace & Co. in payment of obligations on wholly different transactions.

In that case, or in any other, the question is now asked by those who as creditors have had the right of access to Grant and Ward's books and papers, what is the meaning of the following figures and letters, in Ferdinand Ward's handwriting, on a stub of Ward's private check-book ?

E. H. T. for W. R. G. May 1, 1884.

When Tobey was arrested he said that at the time he received the \$5,000 check he had no relation with the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. W. R. Grace explained the fact that Tobey had ceased to be the cashier of W. R. Grace & Co. as follows: Tobey has been so fortunate in business that he left the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. and went into busi-

ness for himself." A thorough and systematic examination of the books of Grant & Ward, which has only lately been completed with reference to civil suits against W. R. Grace and E. H. Tobey, shows that W. R. Grace cleared a round \$150,000 on his Grant & Ward transactions and that Tobey cleared \$65,000 in money and \$35,000 in bonds, a total, for him, of \$100,000, or a total for Grace and Tobey of \$250,000.

The indictment against Tobey was quashed on Monday, February 15, 1886. On the following Saturday a slender man of sandy complexion, who was in a state of high nervous excitement, hastened on board the steamship Acapulco, bound for the Isthmus, just as the vessel was about to sail. A gentleman who was interested in the Tobey-Grace proceedings, unable to find Tobey in his usual haunts made inquiries at the pier four days later and confirmed his suspicions that lobey had taken his departure toward Peru. The nervous man was Tobey himself; he had not had time, however, in which to engage passage under

After the news of the departure had been published Mayor Grace said that Mr. Tobey had not gone to Peru, but had gone to the Isthmus for his health. Tobey's health was really in a bad condition. Before he went away he suffered from insomnia and some of his friends feared that his reason would become unsettled. The cause assigned by a friend of his was as follows: "Tobey found that W. R. Grace had unloaded the whole Grant & Ward business on him (Tobey) and he concluded that it was best for him to get out of the country as soon as possible."

Tobey, before his departure, went to Assistant \$20,000 bail for his appearance in the United States
Court. It was a settled conviction at that time that
he could not be properly indicted for jviolating a
United States state in the Marine Bank matter.
A creditor of Grant & Ward said yesterday: "The
only positions in which Tobey could be used as a
witness, therefore, would be in a criminal prosecution at the hands of the State District-Attorney or in
a civil suit by Receiver Davies or others interested United States District-Attorney Foster and gave

in recovering the money of Grant & Ward. A suit at the hands of Receiver Davies is pending against W. R. Grace, who has promised not to plead the statute of limitations for usury. Tobey is away, and why is pretty well known; so he cannot be used as a witness against W. R. Grace to disprove any points Mr. Grace may have made before the United States Grand Jury. Ward is a convict. Mr. Grace would be his own principal witness unless Ward should be used as Fish was against Ward."

The two agreements given above and the private

check-book of Ward with the \$5,000 stub and the initials "E. H. T. for W. R. G." are accessible to the creditors of Grant & Ward. The check for \$5,000 corresponding to the stub of May 1, 1884, indorsed over to W. R. Grace & Co., and other checks of about the same date, are held securely in the grip of Walter S. Johnston, the receiver of the Marine Bank, who lays claim to them as vouchers for the indebtedness of Grant & Ward to the Marine Bank. Mr. Johnston, previous to his appearance as the receiver of the Marine Bank, was receiver of the National Bank of Missouri and he there had in his employ E. P. Curtis, the former cashier of the bank. Mr. Johnston, when the Marine Bank failed, was succeeded by Edgar Welles, the son of Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy. and thereupon he came to this city, bringing Mr. Curtis with him. Mr. Johnston and Charles R. Flint, then of W. R. Grace & Co., were co-directors in the Bank of the Republic. Mr. Johnston and Mr. Grace became acquainted. E. P. Curtis is now the cashier of W. R. Grace

Tobey-Grace checks. Charles R. Flint left the firm of William R. Grace & Co. at the end of last year, and his friends say that he is not satisfied with Mr. Grace as a re-

Co., and Mr. Johnston, who has the reputation of being a man of fine business ability

and above reproach, is now the custodian of the

Tobey's business career began in Portland, Me., as paying-teller of a bank. He then went West and in 1879 was employed at the Windsor Hotel in this city. His next appearance was as cashier for W. R. Grace & Co., where he became so prosperous that, according to Mayor Grace, he cut loose from W. R. Grace & Cc. and went into business for him-

THE GULF HURRICANE.

THIRTY-EIGHT PERSONS LOSE LIFE. INDIANOLA INUNDATED BY THE SEA-MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Indianola, Aug. 23 .- During the height of the storm the signal office was blown down, carrying with it Captain I. A. Reed, signal officer, and Dr. H. Resenceans, both of whom were lost. Fire broke out among the ruins, which extended for blocks on both sides of the street, destroying thirteen houses, among which were D. H. Regan's large dry-goods store and Dr. this building when it took fire. He escaped being burned to death, but was subsequently drowned, his the following is a complete list of the lives of the white people lost: Captain I. A. Reed, signal officer; Dr. Crooker; Dr. H. Rosenerans, of Elgin, Ill., formerly a resident of Indianola; Mrs. Hodges and two children of Dr. Hodges's family, of Cuero; Mrs. Crooker, of Austin, Sheppard : two children of Mrs. Max Luther, of Corpus known. Besides the above, the bodies of ten colored persons have been found. The body of Dr. Crooker, the twenty-second victim, was found yesterday. Four miles of track is washed away, rendering it impossible for trains to approach Indianola. There is much destitution among the poorer classes, who have lost everything they possessed. The depth of the water is as great as it was during the great storm of 1875, when Indianola ost nearly 200 of her citizens, they being awept away. Friday the flood of water over the doomed town was so

was felt every street was submerged many feet.

Never before was the lower Texas coast visited by so
terrible and destructive a storm. It extended for 200 niles inland, destroying thousands of houses and invalving a pecuniary loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Among the poorer classes great destitution siderable portion of their small possessions from the general wreck. The entire crop of the present year is practically gone and a vast deal of sufferin the shape of a hurricane. The water of the Gulf rose up and in three hours the whole peninsula on which ludianola is situated was under 10 feet of water. The total losa, as now known, to Texas, from the Gulf storm, is \$1,000,000 on crops, \$3,400,000 to olity and town property, and \$900,000 to shipping and harbor improvements. Thirty-eight human lives were lost.

GALVESTON, Aug. 23.-The City Council met to day and made arrangements with the Citizens' Relief Committee to establish a system of relief for the suffer ers by the recent atorm here. Thousands of persons have visited the desciated portion of the city, while the authorize were searching over the sites of their ruled boines in hopes of finding articles of value.

errifle hurricage of Friday is estimated at \$250,000 No loss of life has been reported and the work of reparation is already in progress. The storm was ing a velocity of eighty-five miles an hour. From crop was seriously injured. The plant was blown down and the staple beaten out by the rain and blown away. Passengers on the Aransas Pass Rullway from Beeville and Proresville report great ravages by the storm at both points. At Beeville many houses in course of con both points. At Beeville many houses in course of con-struction were demolished and old ones were unroofed or otherwise injured. Two churches at Floresville were completely rulned, while several stores and dwellings were damaged seriously. An agoil man and his wife in attempting to cross a stream in a waron a quarter of a mile from Floresville were swept down the stream and the woman was drowned, while the man had a narrow escape. The woman's body was recovered and given in terment by the passengers on a train' which was delayed forty-eight hours by washouts on the line.

COLLISIONS CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS. A SECOND SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 (Special) .- Anothe serious accident occurred on the Camden and Atlanti Railroad, at Berlin Station, shortly before 12 o'clock las night, when a train of thirteen empty passenger coache that were being conveyed to the seashore came into callision with the special express that left Atlantic City at 10 o'clock. As was the case with the collision in the morning, the engineer of the special had no knowledge that another train was on its way from Camden, and first car of the special was telescoped and a number of its occupants injured. Both locomotives were destroyed and the track strewn with dobris. After all the passengers had got out of the train efforts were made to telegraph to Caunden for aid, but for a long time no telegraph operator could be found. After one had been found and communication opened with Caunden great trouble was experienced to get an operator there. Meanwhile the wounded were cared for at a near farmbosse. The only passenger whose name could be learned was Albert Kauffman, of this city, who was injured internally. Engineer Sinons was also seriously hurt. Howard Sharp, the operator at Berlin, said to day that he received orders to hold the north-bound express mutil the arrival of the cupty train, and to accomplish this he took a danger lantern and went out to meet the north-bound extra two or three hundred yards east of the station—putting down the arm of the signal so as to exhibit a req light. When he reached the sing switch he heard the train approaching and waved his red lantern. The night was so forgy that the engineer failed to see the light. The signal at the station was passed, as was also the western switch by which the south-bound train was to take its siding, and the crash followed directly afterward. and the track strewn with debris. After all the passen

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 .- Sherwood B. Robertson, Penn., on August 11, has been missing since August 13. omothus to the St. James Hotel. For two days he was noticed around the hotel and then he disappeared, leaving his saichel and an unpaid bill. He had promised his family in Sheffield to write to them, but, as he failed to do so, an investigation was set on foot. Robertson bad been in the grocery business (at Sheffield, and recently sold his store for \$13,000. Of this sum he had

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

NOT WIND ENOUGH TO RACE.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SECOND TRIAL OF THE YACHTS.

THE FOUR BIG SLOOPS WILL TRY IT AGAIN TO-MOR ROW-ACCIDENT TO THE ATLANTIC-THE

MAYFLOWER STILL A PAVORITE The attempt to sail the second of the trial races for selecting a defender of the America's Cup reraces for selecting a defender of the America's Cup re-sulted yesterday in an experience common in these waters at this season—a failure to make the race within the prescribed time on account of a lack of wind. The attempt was a wearlsome fixie in every respect, and the only thing that came of it was a large amount of work for the crews of the yachts, a broken topmast for the Atlantic, a good deal of bobbing about in excursion steamers and uncomfortable tugs for spectators, and expense

When the yachts were towed out to the Scotland ing from the south-southeast and every indication of its freshening. A southeast wind which sets in before noon freshening, A southeast wind which seems those on generally does freshen on all days except those on the best of the seems of the best of the seems which yaoht races are to be held. On those days it flattens out. A small sug had been engaged for the committee boat, and when the yachts had been towed to the lightship there was some see and is going qualities of the tug the committee unanimously adjourned to Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra. But their fears were groundless; the committee could have gone over the course on a raft. The tur Scandinavian with a patent log and a buoy went steaming off to the south-southeast to anchor the turning mark, and the Electra gave the signal for the yachts to start. They got across the line as follows:

They were all on the port tack with club topsails and headcalls up. The Priscilla was to leeward with the Atlantic to windward of her. As they passed over the line the Atlantic began to pinch the Priscilla and make her and using the advantage of her windward position until as usual, and as usual at the beginning of a race did not seem to be thoroughly awaks for some time. No sooner had the yachts got fairly started than the wind began to grow lighter. It kept this up until it failed entirely and died of sheer manition.

The yachts stood down the New-Jersey coast, followed

by the fleet of steam yaents, tugs and excursion steamers. On the Electra as guests of Commodors Gerry were Lieutenant and Mrs. Henn. When off the Hotel Belvidere the Atlantic had a good lead on the other yachts, though the Puritan was beginning to pick her up. The Mayflower also was beginning to crawl up on the leading boats. The Puritan passed the Priscilla and the Mayflower was her only chance was in breaking tacks with the other yachts, and so she came about on the star-board tack and stood well out to sea, This was at a fore staysall and a big jib topsall for her how salls. She was doing well when suddenly, off Seabright, the chain-plate which held her pre-venter backstay broke, and her topmass went by the board, carrying sails and rigging with it in one confused jumble. That settled the Atlantic, and as soon as the wreck was cleared away she came about on the starboard tack and stood out to sea, where Captain Puritan leading, with the Mayflower second and the

The yachts were strung out in a line with a couple of miles of open water between them, for the Priscilla has now come about on the port tack again and was heading down the New-Jersey coast. The yachts stood down the coast until off Long Branch, making occasional legs on the starboard tack to keep off shore, and at 1:37, when off Elberon, they all came on the starboard tack and, plunging into their course on the invisible buoy beyond the horizon. Then the Mayflower began to go like a a race horse, though the failing wind gave her no ex-She got a fair lead on her slater sloop, though the Puritan had a good windward position. The wind was so light by this time that it was evidens that the chances of making the race in

the prescribed seven hours were extremely small. The Purlian regained her lead over the Maydower, and the Priscilla was left far astern.

But the race was rapidly degenerating into a drifting match, and at 4:30, when it was evident that the time would have to be extended a week or so, if there was any race, the Electra signalled that the race for the day was off and steamed back to Bay Ritige. The yachts were collected by a couple of turn and knominiously towed home. The Electra was lying off Bay Rrikes blazing

Bay Ritige. The yachts were collected by a couple of ture and Ignominiously towed home. The Electra was lying off Bay Rritige blazing with electric lights when the abandoned committee boat, on which were the reporters, came alongside of her. Ex-Commodore Smith leaned over the rail and said:

"The windward race will be sailed on Wednesday, It will be fitness mines to windward and return, instead of twenty. The limit of time will be given out on the morning of the race. Par sobiscum,"

Thus ended the day's attempted racing. As it is extremely likely that the Mayflower will be the chosen defender of of the cap, it would be well for General Paine to overhaid the yacht's bowspit. The grunner at the and of the Mayflower will be well for General Paine to overhaid the yacht's bowspit. The grunner at the and of the Mayflower's nosepole and the band over it, to which are attached the bowspit shrouds and the bobstays, have been jammed into the woodwork and are twisted. If she should go plunging into a heavy sea a regular "none-ender" would probably snap off the end of the bowspit.

No yacht has yet accepted Lieutenant's Henn's challenge to sail around Bermuda, and there does not seem a likelihood of its being accepted. It is generally admitted that for such a race at this season the Galatea is superior to any American sloon. One yachteman yesterday offered to bet that if any of the big sloops excepting the Priscilla attempted the race she would never be heard from. A Boston man, however, announced his willingmess to make the trip in either of the white sloops. The Galatea unshipped her small boom yesterday preparatory to shipping her large boom for the loose-footed mainsail.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special) .- Again the sea-serpent has been seen off Cape Aun Early this morning it was discovered hovering about Eastern Point, off the pavillon, by Captain J. B. Dillingham, A. A. Nagie, Frank in water and R. B. Sections, and years about daylight, four different times. It was long and had four fins or horns, and was going rapply through the water, he thought twenty miles an hour. He has seen many curious things in marine life but nothing like this. It raised itself up and down and then disappeared.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SUCCESSOR TO CAPTAIN FISH.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special).—H. H. Weber, of this city, formerly pilot and mate of the steamer City of Fitching, has been appointed to the command of that steamer in place of Captain Fish. The dead captain was buried to-day as Falmouth.

Falmouth.

A. MISSING MAN AND WOMAN.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 23 (Special).—Frank W. Smith, who recently sold his interest in the syster firm of Sidney J. Smith & Co., has been missing since Thursday, when botween \$2,000 and \$3,000 was paid to him. Mass letrith Lame, daughter of Captain Chauncey Lane, one of Smith's neighbors, a brunctic left her home on the same date. Smith has been married about ten years and has one cuild.

ten years and has one child.

PULLMAN'S NEW CAR WORKS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 23.—The Pullman Car Company has purchased the plant of the Dure Car Manufacturing Company of this city. The consideration named in the deed of sale is \$50,000. Thomas W. Howers of the former fline of Rowers, Dure & Company, the founders of these works, will represent the Pullman Company as superintendent. The company will vacate its Edmira, N. Y., works in October.

NEW-JERSEY MILITIA IN CAMP,
SEA GIRT, N. J., Ang. 23.—The annual encampment of the Second Brigade National Guards of New Jersey opened here to day under command of General William J. Sewell. The brigade comprises the 3d, 6th and 7th Regiments and a Gatling gun batlery, Company B., of Canden.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN MODER.

origate comprises to 3s, oft and 7sh Regiments and a Gat-ling gun battery, Company B., of Canden.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILES, Fla. Ang. 23.—Reports having been circulat-ed outside this State that yellow fever prevailed in Tampa, inquiries by Lie agent of the Associated Press here show that the report is absolutely faise,

DEMAND FOR NEW POSTAL ENVELOPES.

PITISHURO, Ang. 23 (Special).—There was a great demand at the post office to day for the new postal cirvelopes. By night nearly 1,000 of them had been sold, most of them singly. They were bought largely by persons who wished to send them off to triends as curiosities.

ingin nearly 1,000 of them had been sold, most of them singly. They were bought largely by persons who whaled to send them of to friends as our osities.

DR. S. A. RICHMOND NOT GUILTY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A St. Joseph dispatch to The Dadly News says that the trial of Dr. 8. A. Richmond for the killing of Colonel James W. Strong, managing editor of The Herald, ferminated to-day, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty, finding the defendant insane at the time of the killing and at the present times.

GRAY MIGHT HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Aug. 23 (Special).—If the warrant for the arrest of William of any, the defaulter, had been placed in the hands of the Boston police instead of being given to a private detective firm, Gray would have been apprehended before he could have firm dray would have been apprehended before he could have firm dray would have been apprehended before he could have firm dray would have been apprehended before he could have firm dray would have been apprehended before he could have fired the fatal shot that killed him. Patrolman Parker well him as he was riding to the Blue Hills to his death.

DEMANDING SECURITY IN ADVANCE, PITTSPURG, Aug. 23.—Two men claiming to be manufacturers agents, and giving the hames of A. F. Hammond and F. W. Hamlin, were arrested here to-day on suspicton of atempting to perpotrate a fraud. The pair advertised for agents to handle their specialties, and demanded \$250 as security.

STABBED HIS SON-IN-LAW TO DEATH.

STABBED HIS SON-IN-LAW TO DEATH. STABBED HIS SON-IN-LAW TO DEATH.
ATLANTA Ga, Aug. 23 (Special).—A dispatch from Asheville, N. C., says that Andrew Roberts, of Madison, in that
State, engaged in a political quarrel with his son is taw
James Cratin, a politician. Yesterday morning at dayligh
Roberts went to Crane's house, called him out and stabled
him, inflicting mortal woulds.

him, ludicting mortal wounds.

A REWARD OFFERED FOR LYNCHERS,

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23 (Special).—In view of the numerous
lynchings by mots which have occurred in Indiana-during the
last few months, Governor Gray to day issued a proclamation
offering a reward of \$1,000 for the apprecianaion and conviction of any person ongages in any of the lynchings.